



"Celebrating 50 years of public service"

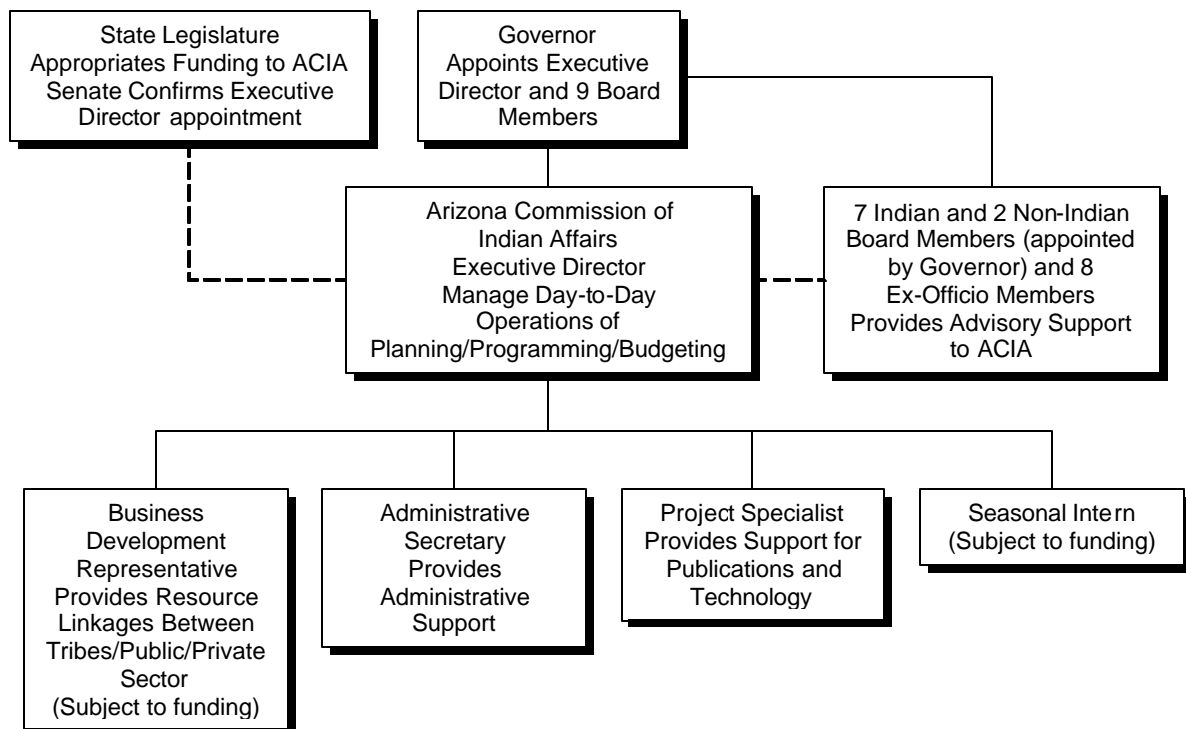
2002-2003 Annual Report



Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
www.indianaffairs.state.az.us

Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs A.R.S. 41-541 to 545

Organizational Chart



COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRMAN

Paul Nosie, Jr.
San Carlos Apache Tribe

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Todd Honyaoma, Sr.
Hopi Tribe

SECRETARY

Eric Sexton
Non-Indian Member

Johnny Endfield
White Mountain Apache Tribe

Lucinda Hughes-Juan
Tohono O'odham Nation

Carrie Imus
Hualapai Nation

Cora Maxx-Phillips
Navajo Nation

Rodney Martin
Non-Indian Member

Clinton Pattea
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

EX-OFFICIOS

**The Honorable
Janet Napolitano**
Governor of Arizona

**The Honorable
Terry Goddard**
Arizona Attorney General

The Honorable Tom Horne
*Arizona Superintendent of Public
Instruction*

Catherine Eden
*Director, Arizona Department of
Health Services*

Victor Mendez
*Director, Arizona Department of
Transportation*

David A. Berns
*Director, Arizona Department of
Economic Security*

Gilbert Jimenez
*Director, Arizona Department of
Commerce*

Margie Emmermann
*Director, Arizona Department of
Tourism*

*Photos by Debra Krol unless other-
wise credited*

Chairman's Report

Greetings!

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs (ACIA) has seen some momentous changes this past year. We now have a new governor, Janet Napolitano who is committed to working toward minority issues, including collaborating with tribal governments. Now that we have a governor who is focused on building strong relations with tribes, we should see a better future for our tribal communities.

And, now that the gaming issue is behind us, thanks to the passage of Prop. 202, we have the time and energy to focus on other issues vital to the tribes.

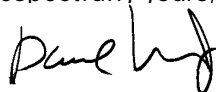
As Arizona's liaison to the 22 Indian Tribes/Nations, ACIA will work to strengthen the Governor's agenda of continuing to build stronger relations between the tribes and the state. To do this, we need to work hand-in-hand with her administration.

It seems that every year brings a new challenge to our agency. This past year saw another attempt to cut our funding; however, by being proactive, we were able to preserve at least part of our funding. We would like to extend our thanks to the Arizona Legislature, especially our Native American legislators and legislative leadership, who understand the value that ACIA brings to both the state and the tribes, and worked to restore our budget.

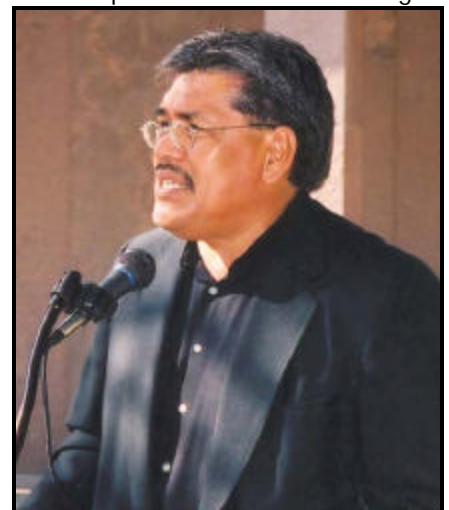
I'd like to commend our staff for their efforts this past year. For all that the Commission accomplishes, it seems like there's an army in the ACIA office, instead of three hard-working people. Thanks for your great support!

I look forward to another year of building partnerships between our sovereign governments, and hope that this report will give you a picture of the many activities that ACIA engages in to "enhance communication and intergovernmental relations with Arizona's 22 Indian Tribes and Nations."

Respectfully yours,



Paul Nosie, Jr.
Board Chairman
Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs



Executive Director's Report

Greetings!

The past year has been a real challenge for the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, in light of significant changes that have taken place in the environment in which we must operate; politically, economically and socially.

We now have a governor with a vision and commitment to work closely with Arizona's 22 tribal governments. Governor Napolitano's commitment includes hiring a full-time policy advisor on tribal affairs, working more closely with existing state agencies' tribal liaisons and holding quarterly summits with tribes.

As our economy continues to lag, the Commission is under pressure to continue to reduce cost while trying to maintain expected levels of service. Depending on what our economy does, or does not do, during the next few months, we may be forced to take on additional cuts that will greatly impact our ability to serve the public.

With the passage of Proposition 202, the "17-Tribes Self-Reliance Initiative," tribes are becoming more proactive in dealing with the state, county and other local governments to formalize agreements.

Together, these changes present the Commission with one of its greatest challenges, to redefine its mission and role in state government. As a start, the Commission will be working with the Governor's Office to follow up on issues discussed at the tribal summits, continue to work with legislative members and committees to develop mutual goals, and outreach aggressively to tribal communities.

As always, we look forward to working with all facets of government, including the 22 Indian Tribes and Nations, and the private sector to continue to create linkages that benefit all of our citizens. Again, we thank you for your continuing support of the Commission to do what it does best, assisting others!



Ron S. Lee
Executive Director

EXECUTIVE STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ron S. Lee
Navajo Nation

PROJECT SPECIALIST

Debra Krol
Salinan Tribe

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Vera Phillips
Navajo Nation



Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs An Arizona State Agency A.R.S. 41-541 to 545 History and Profile

ACIA Timeline

- 1953:** State of Arizona forms the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs to “consider and study conditions among the Indians residing within the state.” ACIA’s first Executive Secretary is Charles F. Gritzner
- 1960s:** Civil Rights Era—This unsettled time in American history ends with the dawn of the Indian self-determination era
- 1971:** ACIA’s second Executive Secretary, Clinton M. Pattea, takes office
- 1975:** Passage of Public Law 93-638; beginning of ‘self-determination’ era for Indian tribes
- 1986:** Arizona Legislature gives ACIA a new mission: liaison between the State and the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona
- 1987:** First Executive Director, Tony Machukay (formally appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Arizona State Senate, 1989)
- 1996:** Eleanor Descheeny-Joe appointed ACIA’s second Executive Director
- 1998:** Ron S. Lee assumes the office of Executive Director
- 1998:** ACIA incorporates the Indian Economic Development program
- 1999:** ACIA provides technical assistance to tribal colleges to secure state sales tax sharing revenues through legislation
- 1999:** Indian Town Hall incorporates Legislative Process Workshops with post-Indian Town Hall Meetings
- 2000:** ACIA launches a Web site, www.indianaffairs.state.az.us, with an online bill-tracking service
- 2000:** Two recommendations made by the 19th Arizona Indian Town Hall are enacted into law; tribal political subdivisions can now obtain feasibility and technical grants from the Greater Arizona Development Authority, and tribe can now access county mass transit funds for their own transportation needs
- 2001:** Arizona Legislature grants ACIA a 10 year extension, the maximum permitted by law
- 2001:** ACIA is threatened with closure during a special budget session, but tribal, state and private sector supporters convince the Legislature to reconsider its stance and continue the agency
- 2001:** The Legislature gives ACIA another new job: facilitating and coordinating Indian Nations and State Legislative Day
- 2003:** ACIA works with tribes, state legislators and private sector supporters to once again preserve its funding; ACIA also works with state legislature on raising awareness of tribal issues

ACIA Strategic Plan—the roadmap to success

The State of Arizona uses a strategic planning model based on "managing for results." Each agency submits a plan to the Governor and Legislature incorporating the agency's main goals and how it plans to measure its success in reaching its goals. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs has developed a strategic plan that acts as a "roadmap to success" by clearly defining goals and means to measure its performance in delivering services to the 22 Indian Tribes/Nations, the State of Arizona and other public and private sector stakeholders.

ACIA's complete strategic plan is available at our office at 1400 W. Washington, Suite 300, Phoenix. The Commission also welcomes suggestions from our stakeholders on how the strategic plan can be improved in the future to better serve our customers and stakeholders.

In the past, ACIA has chosen to focus on two main goals:

- Goal 1: To maintain and enhance communications and improve relations between the State and Arizona's 22 Indian Tribes/Nations.
- Goal 2: To create partnerships to improve community and economic opportunities for Arizona Indian Tribes/Nations.

This year, due to budget and staff cuts brought on by the state's budget crisis, ACIA missed one of its core ratings. Several of our survey respondents confirmed this assessment; for instance, one respondent commented that "any rating of 'needs improvement' I believe is due to lack of funds."

ACIA has adopted a new mission statement: **"Enhance communication and intergovernmental relations with Arizona's 22 Indian Tribes and Nations."** This new mission reflects our continuing commitment to the Governor's priority of collaboration with tribes.

Due to budget reductions, ACIA eliminated one FTE, the Business Development Representative, who developed and implemented the Economic Development Program (EDP). As a result, ACIA has eliminated the goals for the EDP and consolidated the performance measures under one single goal, which matches our new mission statement. This new goal also better aligns our activities with the Governor's approach to tribal-state relations, and makes the most effective use of our depleted resources.

The following chart reflects our progress in meeting our goals for the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
Assist in the appointment of two Native Americans to a State Board or Commission.	2	2	2	n/a (1)	n/a
Percentage of overall ratings as "good" or better in communication and relations between the State and Arizona's 22 Indian Tribes/Nations.	77.8	83	75.3	84	85
Goal 2 Performance Measures					
Percentage of overall rating as "good" or better during facilitation of two workshops to promote effective methods of self-government by increasing awareness of available state programs/ services to tribal economic development staff.	n/a	55	96.7	60	65
Deliver four presentations at educational institutions to educate students about tribal economic, entrepreneurship and leadership.	n/a	4	4	4	4
Meet with appropriate tribal staff members to determine needs and services.	12	13	15	14	15

(1) As part of the Governor's new vision to work closely with Arizona's Indian tribes, her office has taken an aggressive approach to recruit tribal members to state boards and commissions. As a result, many tribal members have been appointed to boards and commissions. Therefore, ACIA has eliminated its role in the appointment of tribal members to state boards and commissions, and the respective performance measure.

ACIA—Accomplishments and community outreach

23rd Arizona Indian Town Hall

The 23rd Arizona Indian Town Hall (ITH), "Laying the Foundation for Stronger Tribal-State Relations," saw some of the forum's liveliest discussions ever. Nearly 80 participants representing 14 tribes deliberated on how to build strong intergovernmental relations during the 2 1/2 day summit.



GRIC Community Manager Urban Giff, long-time member of the Arizona Town Hall, receives a special award from ACIA Executive Director Ron Lee for his years of serving as the Indian Town Hall's Master of Ceremonies.

The Indian Town Hall's recommendations cover a wide range of tribal-state relations, and could serve as the basis for successful legislation, as has previous ITH recommendations.

The Indian Town Hall Report can be read online at our Website or in hard copy form by contacting ACIA.



Royce Jenkins [l] and ACIA Executive Director Ron Lee [r] enjoy a moment with San Deloria [c], director of the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico after Deloria's keynote speech at the 23rd Arizona Indian Town Hall.

Legislative Process Workshops— educating tribal communities on working the system

ACIA conducted another series of its popular Legislative Process Workshops through the fall and winter of 2002. These meetings help tribal community members educate themselves on how the Arizona State Legislature works and how to lobby for bill passage.

These meetings also give tribal communities the chance to meet with their legislator, as most meetings feature at least one local legislator and/or community activist. During election years, ACIA also brings in legislative candidates to give tribal communities an opportunity to learn about candidates and make informed decisions at the ballot box.

Check ACIA's Web page for the next Legislative Process meeting location.



WMAT Vice-Chairman Johnny Endfield (l) conducts ACIA's Legislative Process Workshop at the Hon Dah Resort, October 2003. Rep. Jake Flake and candidates Claudia Maestas and Bill Konopnicki [seated, l-r] took questions from the audience.

ACIA—Accomplishments and community outreach

Economic Development Workshops— the business 'toolbox'

Although ACIA's economic development workshops are perhaps our most popular activity, budget cuts have forced us to find creative ways to continue offering these invaluable aids to establishing and building tribal businesses.

This past year, ACIA has partnered with the Center for American Indian Economic Development at NAU and with the Arizona Association for Economic Development to continue with these forums, and will seek other partnerships opportunities for economic development forums.



Dean Weatherly [left] and Urban Giff [center] look over materials at a business development workshop.



State Sen. Jorge Luis Garcia speaks at Indian Nations Day as Pascua Yaqui Chairman Robert Valencia listens.

Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day-bringing together tribal and state leaders

ACIA was given the responsibility of facilitating Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day in 2002 by the Arizona State Legislature. From all indications, the 2003 INTLD was a huge success, as over 250 tribal leaders, agency heads and community members converged on the Arizona State Senate to meet, greet and discuss issues with their legislators on Jan. 21.

Planning is underway for the 2004 event, which will be held at the Arizona House of Representatives on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 2004.

ACIA works with community, veterans groups

ACIA has developed ties with many Native organizations that provide services and advocate for Native rights. In the past few years, ACIA has assisted groups as varied as Native American Recognition Days, the Institute for Native Americans at NAU, Arizona Intertribal Veterans, and the Arizona American Indian Tourism Association.

ACIA staffers also played a large role in the 5th Annual American Indian Tourism Conference, held Aug. 2-5 at the Sheraton Wild Horse Pass Resort at Gila River. ACIA helped publicize the event, and served as a sponsor. As a result, the conference received national coverage and helped raise awareness of the vital role tourism is playing in tribal economies.



[l-r]: Michael Pavatea, Cassandra Morgan and Verland French of the Arizona Intertribal Veterans' interim board. ACIA assists community groups with technical assistance and facilitation.

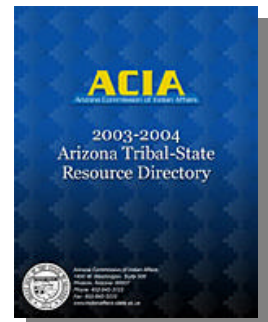
ACIA Publications—Delivering the message to stakeholders

ACIA publishes and distributes information to enable tribal and non-Indian businesses, communities and individuals in educating themselves about Arizona's Indian Tribes/Nations.

ACIA Resource Directory

The biannual ACIA Tribal-State Resource Directory is like having ACIA at your fingertips. With its comprehensive listings of tribal, state, federal and local agencies, people and contact information, the Resource Directory belongs on the desk of everyone who does business with the tribes.

ACIA offers the 2003-2004 edition in your choice of print or CD-ROM format.



Newsletter

ACIA Newsletter

ACIA's quarterly Newsletter regularly wins praise from readers for its comprehensive approach to tribal news and events. We're constantly on the look out for news that focuses on current events, best practices, and 'programs that work' stories. The ACIA Newsletter is available in both print and electronic formats.



Ron Charles, tourism director for the Colorado River Indian Tribes, manages the Arizona American Indian Tourism Association's booth during the 5th American Indian Tourism Conference in August, held at the Gila River Indian Community. Mr. Charles is also a member of the Governor's Tourism Advisory Board. ACIA works with the Indian tourism industry and other tribal economic development enterprises.

Arizona Indian Town Hall Report

ACIA publishes the recommendations made by the participants of the Arizona Indian Town Hall. This report is used to develop policy, spark debate and craft legislation to

enhance tribal communities and build stronger tribal-state relations. The Indian Town Report is available in print and electronic formats.

This year's Indian Town Hall Report delineates the recommendations for the topic "Laying the Foundation for Stronger Tribal-State Relations."



Profile of Arizona Indian Tribes/Nations

By Debra Utacia Krol, ACIA Newsletter Editor

With 22 Federally recognized tribes, a population of 255,879 (according to the 2000 Census), and nearly 28 percent of state land earmarked as Indian trust lands, Arizona's Native people are making their voice heard and their influence felt across the state.

Arizona tribal leaders, such as Navajo Nation President Joe Shirley, Jr., Hopi Chairman Wayne Taylor Jr., Gila River Indian Community Lt. Governor Mary Thomas, and former Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community President Ivan Makil enjoy national acclaim for their innovative programs.

Pre-contact Indian life in Arizona

For uncounted generations, Arizona's First Nations lived, worked and governed their people in their traditional territories. Each tribe possessed, and continues to preserve, its own unique culture, language and history.

Tribes lived in cities, villages or in family groups. Many farming tribes constructed irrigation canals and domesticated animals for food and field work.

While some tribes, most notably the Hopi, tended to live in one area over thousands of years of their existence, others moved with the seasons to ancient traditional camps to care for their animals and feed their families. The scattered Arizona peoples traded with one another and as far away as California, Canada and Mexico for abalone and other jewelry items, baskets and manufactured goods.

Settlers disrupt Native communities

The coming of European settlers, beginning with the Spaniards in the 1500s, brought change and upheaval to Arizona tribes. Thousands of Indians died from infectious disease brought over from Europe, while thousands more were uprooted from their ancestral homes and forcibly marched to barren reservations to make their way as best they could.

Even more devastating to Native cultures were the Federal government's misguided attempts to assimilate Native Americans into the "melting pot." Children as young as four were torn from their parents and thrust into Indian boarding schools. Here, children were beaten for speaking their native tongues, and all other expressions of their cultures and traditions were ruthlessly suppressed.

Some tribes fought back against the incursions of these strange peoples who denied families and clans the means to live as they always had. Most Americans learn that warriors like Geronimo and Cochise fought the Army without knowing the reasons behind the battles.

Government agents also enticed tribal members to relocate from reservations to urban areas in the 1950s, which created the group now known as "urban Indians." The 2000 Census reports that "off-reservation" Indians make up 37 percent of Arizona's Native population; the national average is 62 percent.

Changing policies benefit tribal communities and the State of Arizona

However, the tide is changing for Arizona's Native peoples. As federal, state and local governments work to reverse the failed policies of times past in favor of honoring and upholding tribal sovereignty and facilitating cooperation between tribal and non-Indian governments, the Indian Tribes/Nations are experiencing a renewed sense of purpose. Cultural and language education classes can be found throughout the state; tribal governments are restructuring themselves to more effectively serve their citizens; tribal economies continue to grow and diversify after massive infusions of capital provided from gaming; and tribal members are taking charge of their own lives and decreasing their dependence on government largesse.

Profile of Arizona Indian Tribes/Nations

Arizona's state government is working hard to include tribes and tribal members in the legislative process as tribal members grow more sophisticated in politics. Three tribal members currently serve in the Arizona Legislature, and more plan to run in future elections. Tribal community members can be seen in the halls of the Arizona State Capitol, lobbying for bills to enhance roads, health care, and other governmental programs.

Governor Janet Napolitano has made building and maintaining relations with tribal governments a priority of her administration. Gov. Napolitano has conducted several summits with tribal leaders, and is working to act upon the recommendations made at these summits.

In 2002, 17 Arizona tribes came together to push for approval of Prop. 202, which codified tribal gaming compacts. Under Prop. 202's provisions, tribes agreed to share a portion of their casino revenues with the state. Proceeds are earmarked for education, hospital emergency services, tourism and local community economic development. In addition, Indian tribes have always generously shared casino revenues with local communities, including scholarships, charities and sponsorships of events.

Tribal government structures

Although varying in size and influence, tribal governments in Arizona share similar characteristics. Each tribe elects its own leaders and ruling body. Whether the tribal leader is named President, Chairperson or Governor, the democratic process governs elections.

Each tribe also elects its Tribal Council, and some tribes choose the Tribal Secretary or other leadership positions through election rather than by appointment. Elections are run by each tribe's tribal elections office, committee or agency, which also registers eligible voters for tribal elections. The state and county election departments register voters for local, state and national elections, although all election agencies work together to encourage citizens to register to vote.

Tribal economies

While gaming has been a boon for some Indian Tribes/Nations in Arizona, providing needed revenues for health care, education and infrastructure, most tribal economies are still in flux. Agriculture remains a major industry for the southern and western tribes. However, both farming and non-agribusiness tribes are building huge shopping centers, business parks, resorts and other tourism enterprises to build economies and provide jobs for both Indian and non-Indian community members.

Several organizations, including ACIA, offer technical assistance and/or networking opportunities to both tribal governments and tribal members wishing to start and/or enhance businesses. Some of these organizations include:

- Center for American Indian Economic Development, College of Business, Northern Arizona University
- Greater Arizona Development Authority, Arizona Department of Commerce
- Arizona American Indian Tourism Association
- Arizona American Indian Chamber of Commerce
- Arizona Native American Economic Coalition

Private industry has taken notice of the increasing financial clout of the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona; businesses that once ignored Native Americans now compete to attract tribal members' business. Studies have shown that each dollar invested in reservation economies returns three dollars in increased sales tax and private business revenues. (1)

(1) "The Economic and Fiscal Impact of American Indian Reservations in Arizona." *The Center for Applied Research, Denver, 1994.*

Tribes of Arizona

AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY

Terry O. Enos, Chariman
Delia Carlyle, Vice-Chairperson
Nicole Coester, Secretary
42507 W. Peters & Nall Road
Maricopa, AZ 85239
Phone: 520/568-2227
Fax: 520/568-4566

COCOPAH TRIBE

Sherry Cordova, Chairperson
Dale Phillips, Vice-Chairman
Paul Soto, Secretary
Avenue G & County 15th
Somerton, AZ 85350
Phone: 928/627-2061
Fax: 928/627-1617
Web: www.cocopah.com

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

Daniel Eddy, Jr., Chairman
Russell Welsh, Vice-Chairman
Sylvia Homer, Secretary
Route 1, Box 23-B
Parker, AZ 85344
Phone: 928/669-9211
Fax: 928/669-5675
Web: www.critlibrary.com

FORT McDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION

Dr. Clinton Pattea, President
Bernadine Boyd, Vice-President
Leticia Osise, Secretary
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269
Phone: 480/837-5121
Fax: 480/837-1630
Web: www.ftmcdowell.org

FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE

Nora McDowell, Chairperson
Llewellyn Barrackman, Vice-Chairman
Debbie Jackson, Secretary
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363
Phone: 760/629-4591
Fax: 760/629-2468

FORT YUMA-QUECHAN TRIBE

Michael Jackson, Jr., President
Keeny Escalanti, Sr., Vice-President
Georgina Massey, Secretary
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
Phone: 760/572-0213
Fax: 760/572-2102

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Richard Narcia, Governor
Mary Thomas, Lt. Governor
Janice Stewart, Secretary
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85247
Phone: 520/562-6000
Fax: 520/562-3422
Web: www.gric.nsn.us

HAVASUPAI TRIBE

Don Watahomigie, Chairman
Augustine Hanna, Vice-Chairman
Carrie Goldbaum, Secretary
P.O. Box 10
Supai, AZ 86435
Phone: 928/448-2731
Fax: 928/448-2551
Web: www.havasupaitribe.com

THE HOPI TRIBE

Wayne Taylor, Jr., Chairman
Caleb Johnson, Vice-Chairman
Mary A. Felter, Secretary
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Phone: 928/734-2441
Fax: 928/734-6665
Web: www.hopi.nsn.us

HUALAPAI TRIBE

Louise Benson, Chairperson
Carrie Imus, Vice-Chairperson
Christine Lee, Secretary
P.O. Box 179
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
Phone: 928/769-2216
Fax: 928/769-2343

KAIBAB-PAIUTE TRIBE

Carmen Bradley, Chairperson
Danny Bullets, Jr., Vice-Chairman
Vaclyn Mackelprang, Secretary
HC 65, Box 2
Tribal Affairs Building
Fredonia, AZ 86002
Phone: 928/643-7245
Fax: 928/643-7260

Tribes of Arizona

NAVAJO NATION

Joe Shirley, Jr., President
Joe Dayish, Jr., Vice-President
Julia Hoskie, Secretary
P.O. Drawer 9000
Window Rock, AZ 86515
Phone: 928/871-6352
Fax: 928/871-4025
Web: www.navajo.org
www.discovernavajo.com

PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE

Robert Valencia, Chairman
David G. Ramirez, Vice-Chairman
Sharon Flores Madril, Secretary
7474 S. Camino DeOeste
Tucson, AZ 85746
Phone: 520/883-5000
Fax: 520/883-5014
Web: www.pascuayaqui-nsn.gov

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

Joni Ramos, President
Leonard Rivers, Vice-President
Erica Harvier, Secretary
10005 E. Osborn Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85256
Phone: 480/850-8000
Fax: 480/850-8014
Web: www.saltriver.pima-maricopa.nsn.us

SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

Kathy Kitcheyan, Chairperson
(vacant) Vice-Chairman
Ophelia James, Secretary
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550
Phone: 928/475-2361
Fax: 928/475-2567

SAN JUAN SOUTHERN PAIUTE

Johnny M. Lehi, Sr., President
Evelyn James, Vice-President
Candelora Lehi, Secretary
P.O. Box 1989
Tuba City, AZ 86045
Phone: 928/283-4587
Fax: 928/283-5761

TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION

Vivian Juan-Saunders, Chairperson
Ned Norris, Jr., Vice-Chairman
Ethel Ramon, Secretary
P.O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634
Phone: 520/383-2221
Fax: 520/383-3379

TONTO APACHE TRIBE

Vivian Burdette, Chairperson
Ivan Smith, Vice-Chairman
Sabrina Campbell, Secretary
#30 Tonto Apache Reservation
Payson, AZ 85541
Phone: 928/474-5000
Fax: 928/474-9125

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

Dallas Massey, Sr., Chairman
Frank Endfield, Vice-Chairman
Cyndi Harvey Burnette, Secretary
P.O. Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941
Phone: 928/338-4346
Fax: 928/338-1514
Web: www.wmat.nsn.us

YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION

Jamie Fullmer, Chairman
Frederick Sanchez, Vice-Chairman
Karla Reimer, Secretary
2400 W. Datsi
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
Phone: 928/567-3649
Fax: 928/567-3994
Web: yavapai-apache-nation.com

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE

Ernie Jones, Sr., President
Robert Ogo, Vice-President
Luann Olague, Secretary
530 E. Merritt Street
Prescott, AZ 86301
Phone: 928/445-8790
Fax: 928/778-9445
Web: www.ypit.com

PUEBLO OF ZUNI

Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Governor
Carmelita A. Sanchez, Lt. Governor
1203B State Highway 53
P.O. Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327
Phone: 505/782-7000
Fax: 505/782-7202
Web: www.ashiwi.org

Arizona Reservation and Population Statistics*

Reservation	County [ies]	Size [acres] (1)	Enrolled Members (2)	Rez Population (2000) (3)	Indians	Non- Indians	Rez Population (1990) (4)
Ak-Chin	Pinal	21,840	623	742	652	90	444
Cocopah	Yuma	6,009	880	1025	519	506	578
Colorado River	La Paz	269,921	3,389	7,466	2,253	5,213	6,785
Fort McDowell	Maricopa	24,680	907	824	755	69	628
Fort Mojave (AZ- CA-NV)	Mohave	33,355	1,066	773	360	413	428
Fort Yuma- Quechan (AZ-CA)	Yuma	43,943	2,668	36 (5)	9	27	16
Gila River	Maricopa, Pinal	371,820	19,266	11,257	10,353	666	9,482
Havasupai	Coconino	188,077	667	503	453	50	433
Hopi	Coconino, Navajo	1,561,213	12,008 (10, 590 enrolled)	6,946	6,573	373	7,164
Hualapai	Coconino, Mohave, Navajo	993,083	2,156	1,353	1,253	100	816
Kaibab-Paiute	Coconino, Mohave	102,413	233	196	131	55	120
Navajo	Apache, Coconino, Navajo	14,775,068	269,202	104,565 (6)	100,382	4,183	89,978
Pascua Yaqui	Pima (7)	6,152	12,766	3,315	3,003	313	2,344
Salt River	Maricopa	55,329	6,284	6,405	3,366	3,039	4,722
San Carlos	Gila, Graham, Pinal	1,853,841	10,834	9,385	8,921	464	7,174
San Juan South- ern Paiute	Coconino	n/a (8)	254	219	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tohono O'odham	Maricopa, Pima, Pinal	2,848,541	20,640	10,787	9,718	1,069	9,594
Tonto Apache	Gila	85	111	132	115	17	103
White Mountain (Fort Apache)	Apache, Gila, Navajo	1,664,872	12,634	12,429	11,702	727	10,385
Yavapai-Apache	Yavapai	635	1,550	743	650	93	609
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	1,409	149	182	117	65	190
Zuni (AZ-NM)	Apache	450,000	8,397	7,758	7,426	332	n/a

* U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census unless otherwise noted

(1) Bureau of Indian Affairs, Informational Profile of Western Region, June 2000

(2) *Ibid.*

(3) U.S. Census, 2000

(4) U.S. Census, 1990

(5) Arizona side of reservation

(6) *Ibid.*

(7) The Pascua Yaqui Tribe also has communities in Maricopa County.

(8) San Juan Southern Paiute does not have a reservation.

Arizona Tribal Demographics

Arizona Indian Population by County (2000 Census)

County	Total Native Pop.	On-Reservation	Off-Reservation	% on-reservation	% off-reservation
Apache	53,375	52,425	950	98.2	1.8
Cochise	1,350	0	1,350	0.0	100.0
Coconino	33,161	23,673	9,488	71.4	28.6
Gila	6,630	5,985	645	90.3	9.7
Graham	5,005	4,517	488	90.2	9.8
Greenlee	142	0	142	0.0	100.0
La Paz	2,470	2,253	217	91.2	8.8
Maricopa	56,706	6,795	49,911	12.0	88.0
Mohave	3,733	1,744	1,989	46.7	53.3
Navajo	46,532	41,383	5,149	88.9	11.1
Pima	27,178	11,497	15,681	42.3	57.7
Pinal	14,034	9,253	4,781	65.9	34.1
Santa Cruz	251	0	251	0	100.0
Yavapai	2,686	767	1,919	28.6	71.4
Yuma	2,626	528	2,098	20.1	79.9
Total	255,879	160,820	95,059	62.9	37.1

Native American Populations in Selected Arizona Cities (2000 Census)

City	Total City Population	Total Indian Population	% of total city pop.	1990 Indian Population	% of growth since 1990
Guadalupe* #	5,288	2,310	43.7	1,356	70.4
Flagstaff*	52,894	5,284	10.0	3,918	34.9
Tucson*	486,699	11,038	2.3	4,613	139.3
Phoenix*	1,321,045	26,696	2.0	15,700	70.0
Tempe*	158,625	3,186	2.0	1,652	92.9
Mesa*	396,375	6,572	1.7	2,621	150.7
Glendale*	218,812	3,181	1.5	1,201	164.9
Yuma*	77,515	1,168	1.5	438	166.7
Prescott	33,938	432	1.3	298	45.0
Chandler*	176,581	2,121	1.2	843	151.6
Sierra Vista	37,775	313	0.8	180	73.9
Lake Havasu	41,938	291	0.7	116	150.9
Peoria*	108,364	734	0.7	257	185.6
Scottsdale*	202,705	1,240	0.6	669	85.4
Gilbert**	109,697	676	0.6	115	487.8

* Cities in Arizona Metropolitan Statistical Areas

** Gilbert's total population rose from 29,188 in 1990 to 109,697 in 2000.

Guadalupe has been included due to the large Yaqui community that lives in the town.

The 2000 Census noted that nationally, 61.9 percent of Indians live off-reservations. This figure includes urban, rural and Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas, which include most of Oklahoma and all of Alaska.

Arizona Reservation Per-Capita Income and Poverty Levels (1999)

Source: 2000 Census

Reservation	Household income [dollars]	Family income [dollars]	Per capita income in 1999 [dollars]	Income below poverty level [%]-All ages	Related children under 18	65 years and older	% of families
All Arizona reservations and trust lands	21,396	23,289	7,642	42.1	47.3	40.9	37.8
Cocopah Reservation	26,400	25,600	12,094	31.4	53.2	12.3	20.7
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA (AZ part)	29,624	30,605	12,317	22.2	28.1	17.9	17.6
Fort Apache Reservation (White Mountain Apache)	18,903	20,891	6,358	48.8	54.6	39.5	42.2
Fort McDowell Reservation	50,313	50,556	19,293	17.4	14.6	10.0	14.0
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-CA-NV (AZ part)	30,417	30,104	13,221	18.5	24.5	15.9	14.6
Fort Yuma Reservation, CA-AZ (AZ part)	4,375	11,250	1,872	94.4	100	(X)	100
Gila River Reservation	18,599	18,769	6,133	52.1	62.7	44.2	46.9
Havasupai Reservation	20,114	21,477	7,422	50.2	56.2	0	46.1
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	21,378	22,989	8,531	41.6	47.4	27.9	36.5
Hualapai Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	19,833	22,000	8,147	35.8	36.6	50.0	35.8
Kaibab Reservation	20,000	21,250	7,951	31.6	36.3	0	29.7
Maricopa (Ak Chin) Reservation	24,408	28,000	8,418	27	36.1	21.1	25.3
Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-NM-UT (AZ part)	21,136	23,992	7,578	41.9	45.9	48.5	38.5
Pascua Yaqui Reservation	22,235	21,293	5,921	43.8	49.6	44.3	40.3
Salt River Reservation	24,975	28,413	9,592	30.5	37.5	15.2	27.4
San Carlos Apache Reservation	16,894	17,585	5,200	50.8	55.4	41.2	48.2
Tohono O'odham Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	19,970	21,223	6,998	46.4	50.2	50.2	40.5
Tonto Apache Reservation	40,417	41,667	11,258	9.8	3.8	0	8.3
Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation	24,583	23,958	8,347	33.4	34.9	29.8	30.8
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation	51,250	56,250	14,217	6.6	8.3	0.0	4.9
Zuni Reservation (NM)	21,122	20,804	6,976	45.9	54.3	44.1	43.0

Arizona Legislative Bill Summary 46th Legislature, 1st Regular Session (2003)

Bill No.	Sponsor	Title	Pass	Fail	Veto
HB2014	Huppenthal	Healthy Families Program		x	
HB2101	Laughter and 2 others	Indian nations; tribes; legislative day		x	
HB2084	O'Halleran and 4 others	State claims to streambeds	x		
HB2103	Laughter and Jackson Jr.	Rural Hospitals		x	
HB2104	Laughter and Jackson Jr.	Appropriations; Navajo Code talkers Monument	x		
HB2105	Laughter and 2 others	Tribal-State tax agreements		x	
HB2136	Hershberger and O'Halleran	Support Rights; TANF Wheels to Work Program; repeal	x		
HB2206	Gullett and 2 others	Behavioral Health Professionals	x		
HB2277	Gray	School Achievement; Failing schools	x		
HB2292	Pearce and 25 others	Transportation Regional Planning and Tax	x		
HB2317	Graf and 5 others	National Guard; Mobilization; Border Control		x	
HB2366	Jackson and 16 others	Corrections; Native American religious practices		x	
HB2390	Landrum Taylor and 3 others	Emergency response commission	x		
HB2424	Jackson Jr. and 14 other	'Squaw'; Injunction; name of geographic area		x	
HB2459	Gullett and Meza	Archaeological sites; private land		x	
HB2478	O'Halleran and 25 others	Water status report; DWR	x		
HB2496	Jackson and 4 others	Native American tribes; Revenue sharing		x	
HB2524	Laughter and 7 others	Native American Issues study committee		x	
HB2525	Laughter and Jackson	Sales tax; electrical systems development		x	
HB2531	Flake and 3 others	General Appropriations	x		
HCR2001	Gray and 3 others	State board of education; membership		x	
HCR2036	Jackson Jr. and 89 others	Lori Piستewa resolution	x		
HJR2001	Carruthers and Hanson	Purple heart trail	x		
HJR2002	Laughter and 5 others	State Highway designation; Navajo code talker highway		x	
HM2001	Graf and 7 others	Border controls	x		
HM2003	Laughter and 5 others	Federal Homeland security; tribal money		x	
HCM2005	Jackson and 5 others	Tribal eligibility; State cemetery grants		x	
HCR2018	Johnson and 12 others	Ballot measures; resubmittal		x	
SB1014	Harper and 6 others	National Guard training; location		x	
SB1019	Anderson	Wheels to Work Program	x		
SB1038	Allen and 5 others	Behavioral health practitioners; repayment program		x	
SB1039	Allen and 5 others	AHCCCS; rural primary care clinics		x	
SB1063	Brown and 5 others	Wildfires; fire bans; criminal penalties	x		
SB1107	Binder	ADOT; federal monies; acceptance; expenditures		x	
SB1177	Allen and Binder	Air pollution; jurisdiction; Indian lands	x		
SB1200	Jackson and 4 others	Charter schools; tribal lands		x	
SB1201	Jackson and 2 others	Rural Hospitals		x	
SB1202	Jackson and 2 others	Legislative committee; State; Indian Nations		x	
SB1248	Binder and Cannell	Yuma Basin groundwater		x	
SB1305	Blendu and 3 others	Cigarettes; delivery sales			x
SB1336	Jackson	AHCCCS; Tribal services demonstration project		x	

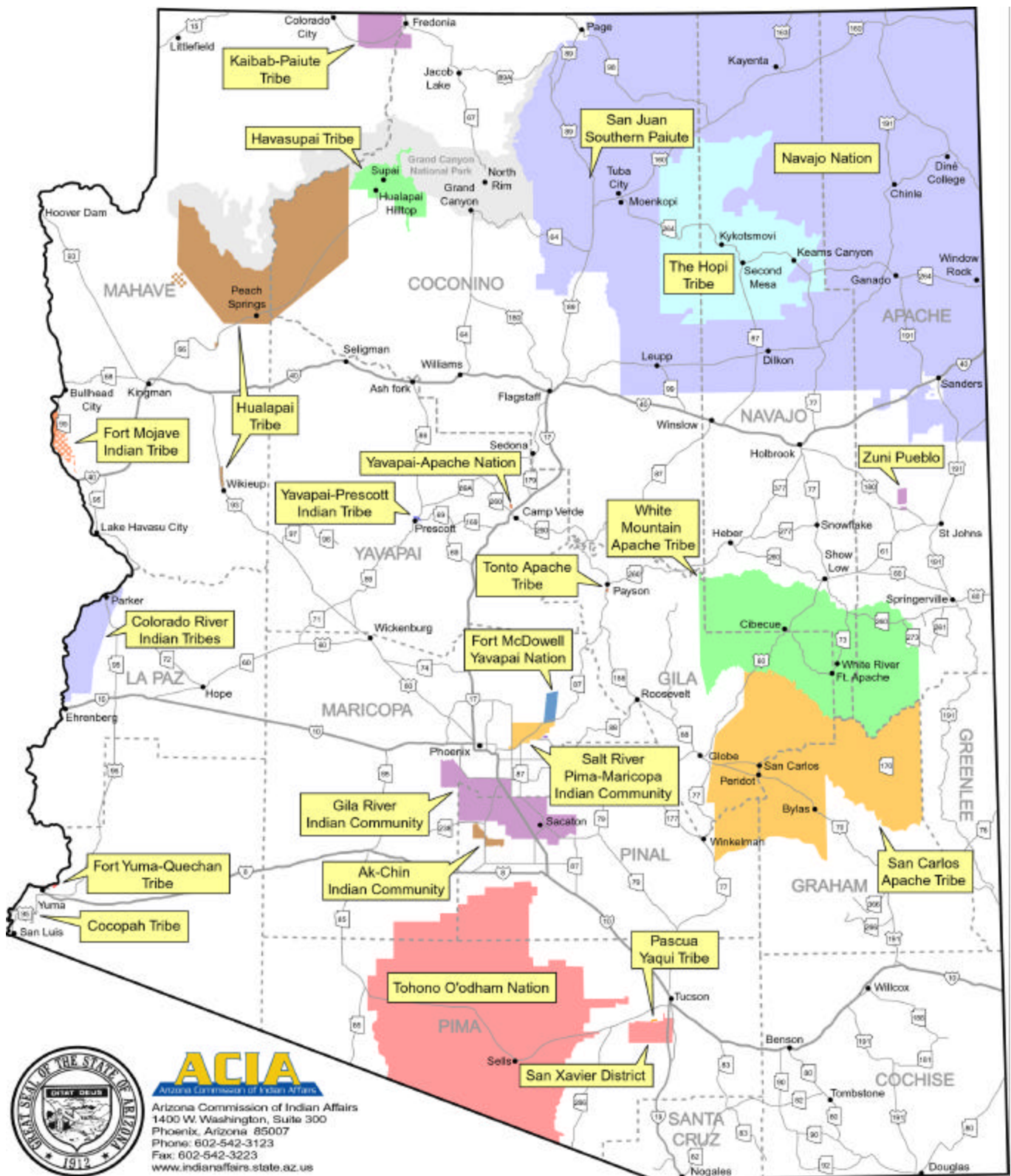
Arizona Legislative Bill Summary (continued)

46th Legislature, 1st Regular Session

Bill No.	Sponsor	Title	Pass	Fail	Veto
SJR1001	Jackson and 2 others	State highway 264; designation		x	
SM1002	Arzberger and 4 others	Tohono O'odham Nation's citizens act	x		
HCM2005	Jackson and 5 others	Tribal eligibility; State cemetery grants		x	
HCR2018	Johnson and 12 others	Ballot measures; resubmittal		x	
SB1014	Harper and 6 others	National Guard training; location		x	
SB1019	Anderson	Wheels to Work Program	x		
SB1038	Allen and 5 others	Behavioral health practitioners; repayment program		x	
SB1039	Allen and 5 others	AHCCCS; rural primary care clinics		x	
SB1063	Brown and 5 others	Wildfires; fire bans; criminal penalties	x		
SB1107	Binder	ADOT; federal monies; acceptance; expenditures		x	
SB1177	Allen and Binder	Air pollution; jurisdiction; Indian lands	x		
SB1200	Jackson and 4 others	Charter schools; tribal lands		x	
SB1201	Jackson and 2 others	Rural Hospitals		x	
SB1202	Jackson and 2 others	Legislative committee; State; Indian Nations		x	
SB1248	Binder and Cannell	Yuma Basin groundwater		x	
SB1305	Blendu and 3 others	Cigarettes; delivery sales			x
SB1336	Jackson	AHCCCS; Tribal services demonstration project		x	
SJR1001	Jackson and 2 others	State highway 264; designation		x	
SM1002	Arzberger and 4 others	Tohono O'odham Nation's citizens act	x		
		Totals	20	38	2

NOTE ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS: These bills were selected for their possible impact, whether positive or negative, on tribal communities. ACIA makes every effort to identify bills that may have an impact on tribal communities, but makes no guarantees that this list is all-inclusive.

Arizona Indian Reservations





Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
www.indianaffairs.state.az.us

1400 W. Washington St. Suite 300
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Phone: 602-542-3123
Fax: 602-542-3223
Web: www.indianaffairs.state.az.us

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Cover photo: Navajo Code Talkers present our nation's colors at Bank One Ballpark, August 5, 2002, for Native American Appreciation Day. Photo by Debra Krol.